

The Weekly Louisianaian.

REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

(SINGLE COPIES—4 CENTS)

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1875.

VOLUME 4

NUMBER 12

The Louisianaian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY THE LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
ONE YEAR, \$2.00
SIX MONTHS, \$1.00
THREE MONTHS, \$0.50
SINGLE COPIES, 4 CENTS

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, first insertion, \$1; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

PROSPECTUS.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its fourth year, as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of local importance.

LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the attainment of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood, it will also maintain as its FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic, admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM.

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have pleasant relations politically and socially between the two classes; and between all interests, kindness and forbearance fostered where malice and resentment reign, and a common sense of the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sister States in the development of her resources, and the attainment of her destiny.

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REMARKS.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to systems affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

REMARKS.

With this statement of our purpose and the endeavor we are making to make it a useful and influential paper, we shall always strive to merit deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall faithfully work in its behalf, counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and ensure success.

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PROSPECTUS FOR 1875—EIGHTH YEAR.

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The Art Journal of America, issued monthly.

"A Magnificent Conception, Wonderfully Carried Out."

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Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portfolio, in full colors, of the same noble work whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

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will be welcome in every home. Every body loves a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. The Rev. Dr. De Witt Walcott tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) looks at it. Although so natural, no one who sees this premium portfolio will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

Besides the cheap, every volume subscriber to THE ALDINE for 1875 is constituted a member, and entitled to all the privileges of the club.

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The Union owns the originals of all THE ALDINE pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every member of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pictures, valued at over \$5,000 are distributed as premiums; the number is full, and the amount of each picture is made, and to be published in the next succeeding issue of THE ALDINE. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay for one year in advance. Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp of 10 cents.

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THE ALDINE COMPANY

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oct17

WHY?

Why came the rose? Because the sun, in shining,

Found in the world some atoms rare and fine;

And stooping, drew and warmed them into growing—

Dust, with the spirit's mystic counterdancing.

What made the perfume? All his wondrous kisses

Fell on the sweet red mouth, till lost to sight,

The love became too exquisite, and vanished.

Into a vision's pure of the night.

Why did the rose die? Ah, why ask the question!

There is a time to love—a time to give;

She perished gladly, following close the secret.

Whence is garnered what it is to live.

Adding to it [Scribner's Monthly.]

EX-SPEAKER JAMES G. BLAINE AND THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

On the 2d instant, before a very large Republican gathering at New Haven, Connecticut, the Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, ex-Speaker of the House of Congress and prominent New England Republican, pronounced a Conservative in views and very recently much adulated and beset by the "gentle" White League Democrats of the South, discussed the Southern question at great length. He said that Democratic papers were finding fault because the Republicans in the Northern States persisted in discussing the issues which grew out of the war, and still remained unsettled, when at the same time it was undeniable that the Democratic party in the Southern States, in every county and township, were discussing these same issues from precisely the opposite point of view. For the Republicans to abandon these issues which involve the questions of citizenship, of free suffrage, and the supremacy of the Constitution with its amendments, would be to surrender and disband their organization before the legitimate ends of the great struggle had been fully attained. If he was pointed to expressions of Democratic acquiescence in these results, he must receive them with caution, because the condition of the South did not correspond to these assurances of acquiescence. In this remark he was not specially referring to personal outrages—elegantly termed the "bloody shirt" issue by the Democracy—but to that general condition under the law which prevailed in so many of the Southern States. Nor had he confidence in the efforts or intention of the Democratic party to pacify and harmonize the South on the basis of submission to law and order.

Mr. Blaine said he had never sought to play the part of an alarmist, and had no possible desire to appear sensational, but he ventured to say to the people of Connecticut that it was a safe thing for this country not to put the Democratic party in the way of obtaining control of the National Government. Such a result would be the beginning of a policy of reaction of which no man could see the end—a policy so violent that under the impetus of a conquest growing out of power it would rush probably to the wildness of a counter revolution, overturning or setting aside, or at least unsettling many of the now accepted and most important points of public policy.

The aim of the Democratic party now is to consolidate the South, and then become as much Northern support as may possibly be obtained. And it is a most startling fact that, with the electoral votes of the slave States, they need but a fraction of the Northern vote to give them the Government. Look at the figures: With Colorado admitted, the total electoral vote will be 369—of which 185 constitute a majority. The Southern States,

united, can give 186 votes—leaving only 47 to be obtained out of the 351 that belong to the North. The three States of New York, Connecticut and California can give these 47 votes, and your own prosperous State is one that is always found on the list of those who wish to control the Government by this combination. And if this design could succeed, it would only be history repeating itself. Against an overwhelming majority of the Free States, in 1856, a small fraction of them united with the South, and were enabled to fester the Buchanan dynasty upon the country, with all the unnumbered evils that followed. Are you not in Connecticut—I speak to you not as Republicans, and not as Democrats—but as you, as Connecticut men, ready and willing to have the political strength of your State used in an "inholy alliance," by which the Government is to be taken from the man who fought for the Union, and handed over to the control of those who fought to destroy the Union? For to this complexion will the impending issue come.

Mr. Blaine said he repeated his faith in any special form of additional coercive legislation by Congress, nor would he advise or consent to any interference with an existing State government, except under the express terms of the Constitution, and under the exigency so pressing as to involve the public safety. What was wanted is not more law, but a better public opinion, and the only way to bring that about is for the Northern States to hold the political power of the country tenaciously and unwaveringly in the hands of those who held the country together in its hour of extremest peril. It is the belief of the South that a small section of the North can be detached, and this tends continually to consolidate the South on the issue of caste and color. Let Northern friends be so conspicuous and so enduring in peace as to win in war, and the South will weary of the contest and divide on other issues. I make this appeal to the North, said Mr. Blaine, not from kindness or prejudice toward the South. God knows I have neither toward the people. I would do all in my power to restore kindly feeling, to recall prosperity, to build up her waste places, and to make every acre from the Potomac to the Rio Grande fertile and productive, and profitable. I would have every man in the South, as I would have every man in the North, feel that the Union was formed, as the Constitution declares, "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." And I would have every voter realize that it is impossible to exaggerate the extent and importance of his responsibility. When the name and authority of the Union shall be everywhere respected, when the majesty of the law is everywhere recognized, when the rights of the humblest are everywhere conceded, when freedom of speech is nowhere denied, when Wendell Phillips and Oliver W. Morton can speak as freely as George Gordon and Lamar can in New Hampshire, and when every man entitled to suffrage shall be freely admitted the privilege of voting, the necessity for further appeals to the loyalty of the Nation will have passed away. The great mass of the people in this country are of parties desire peace, cordiality, and kind feeling between the North and the South, and all wise statesmanship should look to that end. The Democratic leaders, anxious to prove the reconstruction policy of the Republicans a failure, have not lent their aid to bring about harmony, but on the contrary the Southern

leaders of that party have fully refused their co-operation, and the Northern leaders with ill concealed delight have really made this refusal the basis of an arrangement and denunciation of the Republican policy. It is to day the evident interest and desire of the Republican party to have peace, and it is quite certain that the Democrats think that disorder leads to their advantage. Moreover, the peace which the Republicans desire is based on right and justice, and patriotism, and will necessarily be permanent, while the policy of the Democrats is one of reaction, if not of revolution, leading inevitably to fresh troubles of which no man can see the end. Can the people of Connecticut, can the people of the Nation, hesitate between the juster of these presented?

"TO KISS OR NOT TO KISS"

Captioned thus the Chicago Inter-Ocean in response to an inquiry of a correspondent as to Mrs. Jane C. Swisshelm and her opposition to kisses, expressed in testimony in the Tilton-Beecher scandal case, replies as follows:

"The fact that there may have been too much kissing in high life in late years does not alter the fact that obligatory salutes are very good things in the family. There have been some famous kisses in history, and some that have been important in shaping political events. When Cardinal John of Lorraine was presented to the Duchess of Savoy, she gave him her hand to kiss. The great churchman was indignant. 'I'll not be treated in this manner,' said he. 'I kiss the Queen, my mistress, and shall I not kiss you who are only a Duchess?' and despite the resistance of the proud little Portuguese Princess, he kissed her three times squarely in the mouth. 'You kiss me as you kiss a peasant,' he said. 'I kiss you as I kiss a king.'"

Another lady, beautiful Jane, Duchess of Gordon, married a regiment in a similar manner. She was in the habit of putting a "chilling" between her teeth, the sum usually handed to recruit to mind the bargain, and to take the silver from its place, and become one of the famous Ninety-second. Said Daniel O'Connell, in seeking votes for his favorite candidates: "Let no woman salute the man who votes against them." Of course he carried the day.

"The portrait painter, Gilbert Stuart, once met a lady in Boston, who said to him: 'I have just seen your likeness, Mr. Stuart, and I find it because it was as much like you.'"

"And did he kiss you in return?" said he. "No," replied the lady. "Then," returned the gallant painter, "it was not like me."

"Speaking of kissing, the remarks of the Rev. Sydney Smith on the subject are particularly pertinent: 'We are in favor of saying that a kiss is proposed, but it should not be too long; and when the fair one gives it, let it be administered with warmth and energy; let there be soul in it. If she closes her eyes, and sighs immediately after it, the effect is greater. She should be careful not to smother a kiss, but give it as a humming bird runs its bill into a honeysuckle—deeply and delicately. There is much virtue in a kiss when well delivered. We have the memory of one received in our youth which lasted us years, and we believe it will be one of the last things we shall think of when we die.'"

"It will be seen from the above extracts that kissing is no new-fangled luxury, but is ancient and venerable, coming down from the fathers, any attempt, therefore, to throw

disrepute upon the custom, or to do away with it is a plain assault upon our liberties and a racially innovation that should not be tolerated."

THE ORIGINAL OF MRS. STOWE'S UNCLE TOM.

A remarkable man came to Boston four weeks ago from his home in Dawn, Canada West. He is 85 years old, and his purpose was to obtain a small sum of money to clear off a mortgage on his little homestead before he should be unable to assist his wife and grandchildren, who are dependent upon him. This is Joseph Benson, who came here forty years ago, and excited the interest and sympathy of some good men who have now passed away, and who helped him to found his colony, consisting chiefly of those who had been slaves, and were free by the act of their masters, or by their own enterprise. Always devoted to those who are struggling through distress, he has always remained poor himself. The late Amos Lawrence was his first friend, and he with Mr. Bowditch, Mr. S. C. Shaw, the Lyman, and others, advanced him money to build a saw mill, and to bring a cargo of black walnut from his settlement to Boston. Mr. Samuel A. Eliot, who was then treasurer of Harvard College, wrote and published a memoir of his life. It was this which gave to Mrs. Stowe her idea of Uncle Tom, as she afterward gracefully acknowledged in her "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin." Any body who converses with Mr. Benson will recognize the Uncle Tom who has now passed into history. His conversation is both grave and gay; he is an excellent preacher, and gifted in prayer. He appears to read the Bible with fervor, when in fact he can not read at all, but his memory serves him. His mind for narration and for imitation are great. He can draw a picture of a scene of laughter.

Rev. Dr. S. K. Loring, who has been his friend from the first time he came to Boston, is anxious to advise him about obtaining some money. Father Benson seemed as vigorous as ever to carry out his plan, and had made a good beginning of it, when he was struck with paralysis, while getting out of bed a fortnight ago, at his boarding-house, No. 4 Strong place.

So that Uncle Tom's days of activity are over. He has proved himself a brave and good man, and he has a great soul. He has faced many dangers, and borne many hardships. He has been a good beggar for others, but a poor one himself. And now before he begins his journey homeward, after to come here again, it would be a handsome thing for those who have the money, to pay off that little debt of \$200, then he may die in peace. —*Evening Star.*

Harper's Magazine for April is unusually replete with interest. The French Revolution. The following: Captures of the Reformation by James Parton; Sunrise on Patmos; Angelica Kaufmann; the continuation of the story of the tramp; Shipwreck; The Stone Age in Europe; by Professor Charles R. Beane; a charming little story, "The American Hero" by Mrs. S. S. Cox; The First Century of the Republic; A Lion in the Way; Michael Angelo; The Widow Oakes; Under the Rose; Mrs. Anglin's Child; Editor's Easy Chair; Literary Record; Scientific Record; Historical Record; and Drives making up a very pleasant number.

It is simply absurd to talk about a woman being qualified to fill every position in life that a man fills. For instance, what woman could lounge around the stove in a country grocery and be about the number of fishes she caught last summer. —*Michigan Sentinel.*

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1875.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, New Orleans, April 10, 1875.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The City School Board met in regular session on Wednesday night. On motion of Director Pinchback, President Dibble was declared re-elected by acclamation, and on motion of Director Ingraham, Secretary H. A. Corbin and Asst. Secretary Chas. Moore were unanimously re-elected. Superintendent Boothby read a special report relative to regrading the schools, which was not acted upon, being ordered to lie over. Of this we shall take occasion to express our views hereafter. As to the occupancy of the Keller School building, Messrs. Pinchback and Billings, and notably the former named gentleman, conclusively showed that the contract with the builders, did not give the Keller School, thus called, preference in occupancy. The St. Andrew School building was in such condition that it ought to and should have preference in the change. The President of the Board was then directed to see Mr. Keller and either move the St. Andrew School to the new building or annul the contract. Some assignments of teachers were then made, after which the Board adjourned.

State Senator Burch and his constituents, in the Republican victory gained in the recent municipal election at Baton Rouge, have set a wholesome example to the party; commending Republican unity, a steady front, and determined purpose for success. We would that the lesson be heeded. So excellent was the organization of our Baton Rouge friends, that the *Advocate* of that city, in its issue of Tuesday, declares its Democratic friends, for voting the Republican ticket. Saying, if this had not been done, their party might have won.

We are glad to welcome back our associate and confederate, "Warwick," Mr. Jas. D. Kennedy, who is again on his native heath, after an absence of several months in Washington. His hosts of friends in this city are delighted with his arrival and promise themselves much pleasure from his presence, and the graceful effusions, on society and kindred subjects, with which he will enliven our columns.

The *American Citizen* commenting on our article "a newspaper convention" falls into the error that we advocate therein a national convention of the colored people. Evidently our usually well informed and correct contemporary did not read our editorial or it certainly would not have made so grave a mistake.

We invited a convention of colored journalists for the specific objects mentioned in our article, and named Cincinnati and August 2, 1875, as the time and place of assemblage.

An agreeable feature of the visit of Senators Morton and Cameron to our city was the reception given these distinguished gentlemen at the residence of Senator Pinchback on last Friday night. Aware of the short stay of the Senatorial party, Gov. Pinchback invited a few friends at his mansion to greet, and most socially Messrs. Morton and Cameron. Lt. Gov. Antoine, Postmaster Ringgold, Superintendent Brown and several other prominent gentlemen were present. Music, the cultured singing and playing of some of our cultivated Creole ladies and gentlemen, and pleasant interchange of thought gave an hour or more of social intercourse all present enjoyed.

We are gratified to observe the reelection of H. A. Corbin, Esq., as Secretary of our City Board of School Directors. Mr. Corbin has proved an efficient and worthy officer, and the Board did a wise act in his re-nomination and election for the ensuing year.

THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

A misconception obtains as to the cause of The Louisianian's opposition to the so-called "Wheeler compromise."

We are not opposed to the Democratic members entitled to seats, going into the Legislature; but on the contrary, contend that they should never have absented themselves from the same. If wrongs had been perpetrated, the House, the only body, having power, competent to act, could and would have rectified them.

Our opposition proceeds upon two—to us important facts. First: That the colored people—constituting more than half of the people of the State, the bone and sinew of the dominant party in Louisiana, vitally interested in a matter so pregnant with results, affecting their future welfare—were not consulted and their wishes in the premises ascertained. Second: Because this proposition is absolutely devoid of any legality whatever, and, if successful, will constitute one of the most dangerous precedents ever established in the Republic.

It is claimed by the friends of this measure that it will prove a panacea for all of our ills, that it will bring peace, prosperity, and happiness. God knows we would be the last to obstruct in any way this or any other measure that would bring us a "consummation so devoutly to be wished;" but we fail to see how it is possible for the most sanguine friends of the "compromise" to expect any such results from so inharmonious a Legislature as this "adjustment" will create.

We believe the present State Government rightfully in authority. If so, there is nothing to compromise; if it is not rightfully in authority, let it "step down and out," bravely and manfully; for we prefer this to a base and cowardly surrender of strong-hold after strong-hold that will ultimately result in an ignominious extermination.

The new appointments or rather changes in the Custom House and Post Office departments here seem to meet with general acceptance. Postmaster Parker, the new incumbent, was, during the war and at the close of the rebellion, the Postmaster of this city; as such he gave universal satisfaction. His energy and business ability rendering him essentially the right man for the place. We do not at all doubt that Col. Parker will abundantly demonstrate the expectation of friends and the public generally in efficiency and service in his new duties. Right here we should state the opinion usually entertained of the duties of the Surveyor's office is erroneous, in that the office is deemed something of a sinecure. To the contrary, the main business of the customs service passes through that department, and the Surveyor's duties are both onerous and exacting when rightly administered. Ex-Gov. Wells, the new appointee, is an excellent business man, and we doubt not he will ably execute the varied and important functions of his office. His appointment is not only well deserved, but a graceful recognition by the General Government of one of Louisiana's most sterling Republicans.

Postmaster Ringgold, who becomes Appraiser, is so well and favorably known to the public and our readers that we need only say that in the transfer of his genial person to the customs department we shall mourn a public servant whose pleasant ways and accommodating manners had endeared him to all. But what the public loses in this instance Mr. Ringgold gains. He is thoroughly au fait in the Appraiser's duties and with less care and like service he accepts his new station with no *arrere pense* for the patronage and control of a department which at best is exceedingly irksome.

The Boston Journal has made a discovery, somewhat late in the day to be sure, but still it should have the credit of it just as though it were original. That veracious journal remarks, "If any member of the last Congress went up as a rocket and came down as a stick it was William Walter Phelps. There is no question about the stick."

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, THE RENEGADE.

It seems that the people of this community, popularly called white, have been blundering again. They never touch any thing of a political character, or associate themselves with a movement having any political significance, but what they err in conception, or flounder in results. Their last act of folly and stupidity was a dinner, by the members of the Cotton Exchange, to Mr. Wm. Walter Phelps, at Moreau's, on the 3d inst. The sentiments of the company may be inferred by the selection of Mr. Randall Gibson, ex-Confederate general or champion Democrat, to preside. The mourners over the lost cause were there with elongated faces and afflicted hearts, to hear something that would encourage them to hope for the return of "the good old times," when they lived in luxury upon the unrequited toil of our oppressed race. The speech of Mr. Phelps was about as senseless and absurd as efforts of that kind usually are, and would have passed without protest had he not declared himself to be a Republican. If his hearers believed him, it is only another illustration of that credulity, in the wrong direction, which has caused them so many mortifications.

Mr. Phelps has been imposing upon our oldest and worst elements, and has actually swindled them out of a dinner, under false pretense. While we entertain a profound contempt for the tactics "of the gentleman from New Jersey," we have but little sympathy for those who have been deceived in their guest and cheated out of an expensive honor. The purpose sought to be attained in feasting this personage was to have an ally, if not a spy in the Republican camp; but he has been repudiated and retired to private life by the Republicans of his district. We lay no claim to this dandy and affected statesman from New Jersey, and cheerfully pass him over, eye-glasses and all, to such uses, or even abuses, as may suggest themselves to our Democratic friends.

It may seem a little singular to our Northern friends, that ex-Congressman Phelps, an avowed Republican, should be the recipient of gushing hospitalities from those who have massacred Republicans in Louisiana, or become accomplices in the crimes which have shocked humanity, by encouragement, sympathy and condonation. We, who have been observing him closely since his immediate connection with Louisiana affairs, have been pained by his infidelity to Republicanism, and his unblushing attempt to deliver the Republicans into the hands of their enemies for a slaughter, which would include every prominent leader of our party. In his youth and inexperience, ex-Congressman Phelps may not be aware of the mischief into which he has evidently been betrayed, by those who have so unfortunately manipulated him. When he becomes older, and evinces more ability in grappling questions of public policy, he will then see, in striking contrast with the progress of the age, his errors and his perversity, which will, doubtless, induce time to reflection and repentance.

Mr. Phelps entered political life under pretense of being a Republican; but hardly had he appeared in Congress, when he abused the trust of his constituents by a practical abandonment of faith and cardinal principles. He was conspicuous in his opposition to the measures tending to the equality of American citizens before the law, and for which he was justly defeated and deservedly repudiated. We never had so much respect for New Jersey, as we have cheerfully cultivated, since it expected from its political bowels this renegade Republican.

It is about time our white fellow-citizens were beginning to manifest a little common sense in their political action. Instead of keeping pace with the genius of progress, they seem to be retrograding to a level of absurdity and stupidity. If their impracticable procedures only affected themselves, we might occasionally be amused at their caprices, while we would pity their

folly; but unfortunately, we are all, more or less, made sufferers by the stubborn and impolitic course of our political opponents.

New here is an illustration. New Orleans has recently been honored with the presence of Gov. O. P. Morton, the chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate, the acknowledged political leader of that chamber, the brains of the Republican party, and the power behind the throne; Gen. Simon Cameron, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, a statesman of national reputation and an element of strength in the councils of the nation; Hon. H. B. Anthony, ex-President *pro tem* of the United States Senate, a gentleman of marked ability and commanding influence; Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, and other distinguished personages, officially associated with the government and its tone of policy, who passed several days in our community. Common sense would have suggested to any well balanced mind that, if any attempt were to be made to conciliate Northern Republicans by social civilities, these master spirits of public policy would have been the especial object of festive solicitude; but to our great surprise, which might be mistaken for disgust, we were forced to witness another stupid act on the part of the members of the Cotton Exchange, who tendered a dinner to a defunct member of an expired Congress, who had been previously repudiated by his fellow-citizens, while the statesmen, who largely control the destinies of the nation, seem to have been deemed unworthy of such consideration. We find no fault with this exclusive mark of Democratic respect to Mr. Phelps, and sincerely hope that all future attempts in conciliating and compromising Northern gentlemen by public dinners; may be confined to persons of rather questionable political affluities. While it would have been an exhibition of good sense and sound policy on the part of the members of the Cotton Exchange to have sumptuously entertained the Senatorial party, we rather congratulate ourselves that they did not have the wisdom to attempt any movement so practical. Although it is a source of anxiety whenever we hear of our Northern friends dining and wining with our enemies, still we cannot but feel sorry that such an opportunity was permitted to pass, without being utilized in the interest and welfare of all the people of this State, rather than an attempt to exhumate from public contempt, the political carcass of the ex-Congressman from New Jersey, which has become an intolerable nuisance.

In the matter of the general appropriation bill passed by the last regular session of the General Assembly, it appears, that while the bill was in the custody of the Governor and Auditor, serious changes were alleged to have been made affecting the sum total of the amount appropriated and sundry important items in the bill. Lt. Gov. Antoine, Speaker Hahn, Senator Wharton of the Senate Finance Committee, and the respective clerks of the two Houses, all pronounced the promulgated bill a forgery. A sensation was naturally the consequence. The Governor declared his ability to promulgate a new bill and proceeded to do so, announcing his object in the *Republican*, official journal, last Sunday morning. Meanwhile, the Grand Jury in session expressed a wish to probe the matter. They examined witnesses; and after two or three days cogitation, concluded to find a true bill against Geo. E. Drury the presumed "fixer-up" of the bill. This done, they shortly afterwards adjourned, and informed the world and our public what a blessed jury they had been, and how very wicked and rascally were their political opponents.

The indicted has given bail in the sum of \$10,000, and the matter rests for the present as to him. Attorney General Fields, however, with two bills is not disposed "to let things pass." He affirms, and so far as parliamentary usage or legal construction go, correctly, that the Governor has no right, no authority, and no law to promulgate a second bill, even if the first one were declared fraudulent. The Legislature is the only competent body to correct declared errors on the part of its officers of both Houses. The Governor was powerless to remedy it. As to the status of the two bills it is understood that the Auditor in recognizing the binding force of the first promulgated, has already issued warrants thereunder. A curious feature of this entire matter being that the Auditor published in his organ, the *Times*, a summary of the bill the Legislature should have, and he would have passed, and made law.

Since the above was written the Attorney General has enjoined the Appropriations, one or both bills, which, is not clearly stated, by an order from Judge Hawkins who is said, irreverently no doubt, to have determined "another sing" in this matter. Thus wags the world, and appropriation bills which don't suit "all round."

His name it is Bussey—General Cyrus Bussey—an ex-officer of the Union army, who won his spurs and distinguished rank by arduous services in the Commissary and Quartermaster bureaus in the department of the Southwest during our long and terrible civil war. Stationed at New Orleans and with the experience army observation had abundantly given, the final muster out of Gen. Bussey found him prepared for active cotton speculations as a broker and factor. A Christian warrior, and devout and much speaking member of the Ames M. E. Church, the respectable Bussey soon traded on his connections and personal political affiliations, with the "rebels gang" whose homes he had come to spoil; and as an announced ex-Federal soldier and "honest" Republican made capital with "the gang." Bussey became in some sort useful to our oldest and best. He was needed on the principle Andy Johnson formulated the Philadelphia arm in arm convention, to show off the good intentions of "this people" toward "carpet-baggers." So Bussey became a dirt eating light in the Cotton Exchange and Chamber of Commerce. He was invited round, always with exalted face and an expression of disapprobation, but yet so considered as to appear in the papers as "a former Chief of Artillery on Grant's staff, a Southern Republican satisfied with his fellow-citizens, happy in all his political and social relations in the South, and an unalterable opponent of the third term." This with much more of like character was paraded by Bussey, for, perhaps the twentieth time by actual count, at the recent dinner given William Walter Phelps by some cotton brokers at Moreau's last Saturday. Now Bussey is useful to the oldest and best, and of service, we doubt not, to Ames Chapel, but we think it is about time his simulated Republicanism should cease in imposition on the reading public. Everybody knows that so far as Cyrus—pardon, General Cyrus Bussey—we should write—is concerned, he is not now nor has he ever been a Republican known to or considered as voting, either the State or National ticket, since reconstruction in Louisiana. Bussey, dear Bussey, cease your hypocritical deceit and don't, we beg of you, longer hoodwink your too willing Democratic associates with such false pretense! Take what reputation your choose as "Chief of Gen. Grant's artillery staff during the war;" but for the sake of your soul, we were about to write, but we will say—church, the beautiful Ames Chapel, wherein the Rev. Morrow preaches and Bussey himself directs the colored brethren to be assigned to the gallery; don't, we beg of you repeat longer such unconscionable whoppers as your identity with the Republican party, State, or National.

Intelligence has just reached us of the death of Dr. D. Hudson of Baltimore, on the 31st inst. after a brief illness. He was well known in the fashionable circles at the North, and was quite a character in his way. His sudden death will be a source of regret to his many friends, who will sincerely mourn his loss.

Senator West returned home from Washington last Thursday. His advent was so quiet that a day or so had elapsed before the public and friends generally knew of his arrival. Chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads, and in the absence of his colleague borne down with the cares and duties of his exalted station, it is natural that for a few days at least the Senator should have desired the quiet and rest that his great labors for the State and its interests exacted. It is understood that during the coming week the Senator will be made the recipient of an ovation, wherein his constituents and Republicans may testify their esteem and receive the expression of his views on the important topics, "compromise" and other questions affecting the public mind.

State Senator A. Dumont returned from a rusticating trip to Texas on Monday. We rejoice to observe the Senator in excellent health and spirits. Senators Gley, Allan, Landry, Crozier and Cager are also arrived. All refreshed from their visit home to their constituents, and prepared for service in the Republican ranks. We were greeted also with the smiling face of the irrepressible and wide awake Col. Murrell, House member, and numbers of other legislators all in attendance on the extra session. The Hon. David Young, who, besides his legislative duties, is deeply engaged in planting, cultivating large farms in North Louisiana is expected here shortly. Relative to Senator Young, it may be mentioned that the *Bulletin* story, published some days since about his indisposition for civil rights, arose out of the fact that Mr. Young refused "to smile" with a gentleman friend at the "caddy," or side entrance of the bar on the boat where he was travelling, and where his freight bills and general patronage had, before the passage of the civil rights law, obtained him always other and better treatment, like that accorded the best planters of his section.

There is one effective means of reaching the obtuse and narrow minded colorphobia dunder-heads, and that is by caricature. Nast having cartooned in Harper's *Weekly* the Rev. Sems of Manchester Virginia, in dismissing his congregation because a black sister appeared there for worship; the vestry of the church caricatured, stoutly deny the allegation the picture so strongly caricatured. The ludicrous position of these pretended Christians appearing in so strong a light that even their thick hides and feelings have been penetrated.

The following resolutions were adopted by a large and enthusiastic meeting held in Terre Haute, Indiana, commemorative of the passage of the Civil Rights Bill on the 30th ult.:

Resolved, 1. That we, the colored citizens of Terre Haute and vicinity, in mass convention assembled, congratulate our fellow-citizens of every race and color in the country on the passage of the civil rights bill—a measure which we sincerely regard as the first complement of the emancipation proclamation and the late articles of amendment to our national Constitution.

2. That for this, as well as for all the other great enactments which have placed us on a political footing with our other fellow-citizens, we are indebted to the Republican party, and to the lamented Charles Sumner in particular.

3. That we regard this act as the crowning scene in the great drama which has made all the citizens of this Republic equal before the law; and that we sincerely desire to see the question of our advancement cease to be a subject of contention in the political arena. Therefore, we urge those of our fellow citizens of every section, and of every party, who have hitherto opposed our improvement to acquiesce in what has been done for our benefit, and let other and more natural subjects form the dividing line on politics, to the end that ours may be a united and free country.

4. That we commend as worthy the sanction of the nation, the resolution of the Congress of the United States, which gives the approval of that body to President Grant's noble course in protecting the Government of Louisiana from the unreasonable mob violence which sought its overthrow; and we consider the admission of Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback to his seat in the Senate necessary, to a satisfactory and equitable adjustment of the affairs of that unhappy State.

5. That the colored citizens of Terre Haute regard with pride the success in political life and honors

DEATH OF DR. HUDSON.

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which has attended their former townsmen and fellow-citizen, Hon. J. S. Hinton, and we consider the fidelity and integrity with which he has discharged the duties of his distinguished position the highest vindication of the patriotism and good judgment of the Republican members of the Legislature of 1873, which reposed in him this responsible trust.

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PERSONS AND THINGS.

What's in a name? The Rev. R. R. Higginbotham is the proprietor of an Indian register.

New comes Mrs. Antoinette B. Blackwell again to the front. She has a philosophical treatise on "The equivalence of the sexes" through "Nature" in press.

The Washington correspondent is disposed to be very witty over General Burnside's bald head. They have evidently forgotten the scriptural story of the bad small boys and the she bear.

Great lawyers are ever well paid. Mr. Evans fee in the Beecher case is \$20,000.

Evansville, Ind., proposes something entirely new in the spelling-match line. She has challenged Nashville to a match by wire, the proceeds to go to the orphan asylum. Says the *Journal*: "After the regular match is over, Mayor Kleiner and W. T. King, Esq. will each select ten spellers, then to be notoriously ignorant of the art, and have a pitched battle. This will be exciting. The blood of the King's English will flow in streams, copious enough to satisfy a Buffalo Bill audience. We hope none of our bad spellers will be frightened away at the prospect, but will come nobly forward and remember that it is sweet to die for one's orphan asylum."

Thus Don Quixote pictures Jay Gould: "Imagine a man some five feet two or three inches in height and very slender, with keen black eyes, Roman nose delicately made, with nostrils flexible almost as lips, a mouth made rather to express decision and firmness than language, and all finished in straight black hair and beard, with out mustache, and you have Jay Gould."

Not a bad idea some clever ragging journalist is circulating about Tulsa. He is represented as designing to put in a plea in his defense on the *Boss Turner* testimony and other damaging disclosures that he is a nihilist. Demonstrated! A very walker, his attorney, well that is trusted be overlooked.

The Senatorial party consisting of Senators Anthony, Cameron, Patterson and others left on the U. S. steamer Dispatch on Sunday for Florida, whence they proceeded North by rail. The projected excursion to Mexico was abandoned, induced from danger, it is stated, of the yellow fever epidemic and from possible complications which may arise from the armed depredations of Mexican outlaws on our Texas frontier.

Ex-Gov. Wells returned from Washington on Friday last. He is strongly opposed to compromise.

Speaker Michael Hahn and Hon. O. F. Hunsaker, of St. James parish, were seen driving to the Lake together last Tuesday. This incident is deemed significant of a strong effort by the wily Speaker to defeat the "adjustment," whether pushed by the Executive or "any other man."

Senator Morton and wife left on Tuesday evening via the Jackson and Great Northern Route for their home in Indianapolis. Col. Sams' family and they accepted the honor of his private car. Senator West, Postmaster Ringgold, and other prominent Republicans, escorted our distinguished guest to the depot and bade him a pleasant good-bye.

Col. Forney of the Philadelphia Press, who is now abroad, is known to have been one of those implicated in the Pacific Mail robbery, a portion of which the *New York Graphic* thus speaks: "And now Colonel Forney writes of the glories of Florence: 'I almost despair of my ability to say anything on this subject; and yet people begin to despair of his saying anything satisfactory on the subject of that \$25,000.'"

We are pleased to notice from Omaha, Neb., that our friend E. R. Williams Esq., of that city, has been nominated and elected as a member of the Board of Education there. Mr. Williams is a gentleman whose election reflects credit on the Republican party and is a people of his wide awake section.

The *Pictorial* of Thursday, December 11th, contains a portrait of Rev. W. G. McKim, the colored Episcopal clergyman, who is organizing a church of that denomination here, and who is in attendance on the Episcopal Diocesan convention.

